DAMO-SSW   **02 March 2001**

Expires 02 March 2003

SUBJECT: FY 00-05 Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL)

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1.   Purpose. This letter provides policy guidance for the peacetime distribution of equipment and personnel resources to the Army. The DAMPL is the standing order of precedence list approved by the senior Army leadership to guide the distribution of personnel and equipment resources used or controlled by Department of the Army (DA). HQDA publishes a DAMPL listing via separate message once a year. The Fiscal Year (FY) 00-03 DAMPL is effective for the budget execution year (FY00) and for planning through the effective period of the current Program Objective Memorandum (POM). HQDA assigns DAMPL values to each unit identified in the Army Structure and Manpower Allocation System (SAMAS) Master Force (M-Force) at the unit identification code (UIC) AA level of detail.

2.   Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this letter is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS). The DCSOPS has the authority to approve exceptions to this letter that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The DCSOPS may delegate this authority in writing to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or civilian equivalent.

3.   References.
   a. Required publications are listed below.
      (1) AR 220-1, Unit Status Reporting. (Cited in app E.)
      (2) AR 500-5, Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution system (AMOPES). (Cited in paras 5e, 7f, 9c; and apps A and B.)
      (3) DOD 4140.1-R, DOD Materiel Management Regulation. (Cited in paras 5, 6, and app E.) (http://web7.whs.osd.mil)
      (4) DODI S-4410.3L, Policies and Procedures for the DOD Master Urgency List (MUL). (Cited in app A.) (http://web7.whs.osd.mil)
      (5) The Army Plan, FY 2000-2015 (S). (Cited in paras 5b, 7f, 9a, and 12b; and app B.) (http://odsql.hqda.army.smil.mil/tap_fy0015/index/html)
   b. Related publications are listed below.
      (1) FC Reg 350-2, RC Training in America's Army. (http://www.forscom.army.mil)

Report Documentation Page

Report Date	Report Type	Dates Covered (from... to)
02 Mar 2001	N/A	-

Title and Subtitle	Contract Number
FY 00-05 Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL)	
	Grant Number
	Program Element Number

Author(s)	Project Number
	Task Number
	Work Unit Number

Performing Organization Name(s) and Address(es)	Performing Organization Report Number
Department of the Army Washington, DC 20310	

Sponsoring/Monitoring Agency Name(s) and Address(es)	Sponsor/Monitor's Acronym(s)
	Sponsor/Monitor's Report Number(s)

Distribution/Availability Statement
Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

Supplementary Notes

Abstract

Subject Terms

Report Classification	Classification of this page
unclassified	unclassified

Classification of Abstract	Limitation of Abstract
unclassified	UU

Number of Pages
38

(2) AR 25-70, Troop Program Sequence Number (DTD 16 Jan 98.)

(3) AR 71-32, Force Development and Documentation-Consolidated Policies.

(4) AR 135-2, Army National Guard (ARNG) and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), Full-time Support (FTS) Program.

(5) AR 700-142, Materiel Release, Fielding, and Transfer.

(6) AR 725-50, Requisition and Issue of Supplies and Equipment; Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.

(7) Modernization Reference Data(AMRD) (on CD-ROM)(DAMO-FDR is proponent).

(8) CJCSI 4110.01A, Implementation of the Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System-Force/Activity Designators. (http://web7.whs.osd.mil)

4. Explanation of abbreviations and terms. The glossary explains abbreviations and special terms used in this letter.

5. Concept. The DAMPL listing as published in the annual HQDA message displays major combat forces and other selected resource claimants in a relative order of priority for issue of commonly required equipment and personnel. The order of precedence in the DAMPL applies to the manner in which DA allocates and distributes equipment and personnel resources among claimants during peacetime. Per DOD 4140.1-R, the DAMPL uses Force/Activity Designators (FADS) to stratify priorities into five distinct levels. In the FAD stratification, the DAMPL takes into account:

a. The direction and guidance included in DOD 4140.1, and DOD 4140.1-R and CJCSI 4110.01.

b. The strategic force packages in The Army Plan (TAP).

c. Current concepts for pooling echelon above division (EAD) and echelon above corps (EAC) units to support the National Military Strategy (NMS).

d. The missions and functions of claimants with respect to the overall mission of the Army.

e. Deployed or deployability status of claimants derived from the NMS, the Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES), and current, approved operations plans (OPLANs).

f. Force planning guidance and mission relationships such as Force Support Packages (FSP) and supported Force Packages.

g. Other DA policies, leadership guidance, and service needs to include Small Scale Contingencies and Peace Keeping Operations.

6. Implementation. This letter becomes effective for execution upon receipt. The DAMPL becomes effective with the close of the SAMAS management of change (MOC) window and the DAMPL update to the SAMAS database. HQDA updates the DAMPL numbers in the SAMAS database twice a year, in May - ('hard lock') and in JAN - ('soft lock') in coordination with the revision of the Master Force.

7. Major policies.

a. Readiness sustainability and modernization continue to be the Army's highest priorities. The Army Equipping Policy provides guidance for integrating modernization initiatives with equipment readiness goals.

b. The DAMPL provides priority guidance for the routine allocation and peacetime distribution of commonly required equipment and personnel resources; it ensures effective management of critical assets to achieve the overall mission and objectives of the

Department of the Army. Where significant shortages exist, the intent is to place resources where the greatest risk exists or where there is the least flexibility or time to correct the shortage in the event of a crisis.

c. Claimants grouped under a single DAMPL sequence number have equal priority for resource allocation and distribution.

d. Commanders of major Army commands (MACOMs) may establish internal priorities if they do not conflict with DAMPL priorities. Exceptions require approval of Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) (DAMO-SSW).

e. HQDA reviews the DAMPL annually. MACOMs will conduct an annual review of FAD, DAMPL, and personnel priority groups (PPGs) assigned to subordinate elements and will propose adjustments consistent with mission changes. The MACOM annual review should coincide with the Annual Command Plan and the Automated Update Transaction System (AUTS) process (Jun-Sep of each year).

f. The DAMPL implements the Department of Defense's (DOD's) 'First to Fight, First Resourced' policy. The DAMPL message rank orders all Army claimants based on their strategic priority or in projected deployment sequence. This order is based on their strategic force package assignment in the Army Plan (TAP), or most constrained (earliest) latest arrival date (LAD) in approved CINC OPLANs. The DAMPL message identifies major combat forces and other selected resource claimants specifically. It does not identify separate battalions and non-divisional CS and CSS units specifically in the DAMPL message but describes the claimants by LAD increment, Force Support Package (FSP), or other appropriate mission grouping. HQDA integrates these groupings into the DAMPL listing transmitted via HQDA message, so as to provide these units commensurate priority with the major combat forces they support. Appendix E establishes procedures and provides coding instructions to facilitate the automated assignment of a DAMPL sequence number to many of these echelons above corps (EAC) and echelons above division (EAD) Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS), or CS/CSS forces required to support combat forces identified in the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG).

g. HQDA makes adjustments to Force Activity Designators II through IV when required by changes to a unit's mission or deployment/employment requirements. DAMO-SSW makes these adjustments upon approval of the DCSOPS and during the next available MOC window. This ensures that priority adjustments are responsive to wartime mission changes.

h. Sequencing methods.

(1) Appendix A outlines the current method for sequencing units within the DAMPL. In the preparation of the DAMPL, DAMO-SSW routinely follows this methodology. The DCSOPS approves any exceptions.

(2) Appendix B outlines the method for rank ordering operational projects.

i. Upon mobilization or deployment--

(1) Units/activities assume the appropriate FAD under the Department of Defense FAD system based upon their new missions/geographical location. For example, the Reserve Component (RC) reception stations required to expand the post mobilization training base change from FAD V to the FAD of the training base upon mobilization of these reception stations.

(2) Operational decisions can take precedence over the DAMPL.

j. HQDA terms exceptions to DAMPL-based distribution as 'above the DAMPL' priority

actions. These above the DAMPL actions include known or potential exceptions to policy such as:

(1) Authorization by HQDA to meet urgent, unforeseen requirements.

(2) Provisions to set aside initial production for testing or training, or for Government-furnished equipment ahead of issues to the field.

(3) Requirements reflected by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)/Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) approved and funded grant aid programs and foreign military sales for which assets on hand or due in have been identified.

(4) Special DA force initiatives.

(5) JCS validated high-priority projects and associated command, control, and communications systems.

(6) Army Order of Precedence (AOP) for Light Force Modernization Out-of-DAMPL (OOD) requests and Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS) Readiness Modules.

8. Mission essential equipment (ERC-A and ERC-P) and spare parts.

a. Units measure logistical readiness by the equipment on hand (EOH) levels and maintenance status of required equipment readiness code (ERC) items of equipment. The DAMPL prioritizes distribution of major end items of equipment using the first four digits of each DAMPL sequence number. The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) applies ERC and DAMPL priorities to automated distribution systems and the Equipment Release Priority System (ERPS) to accomplish priority distribution of major end items. ERC-A (and ERC-P, which are ERC-A items and also pacing items as well. They are Principal Weapons Systems and Equipment critical to the accomplishment of the primary doctrinal mission tasks) requisitions are filled ahead of ERC-B and ERC-C. The distribution system assumes that commanders assign and report equipment against their units' ERC-A requirements ahead of ERC-B and ERC-C requirements.

b. Through assignment of FAD, the DAMPL also establishes a basis for rank ordering CLASS IX backorders in issue priority designator (IPD)/Julian date sequence.

9. Distribution of Equipment (new, displaced, and residual).

a. New equipment.

(1) New equipment is any force modernization item of equipment or any system fielded in addition to or as a replacement for an existing system. New equipment includes those items listed in the Army Modernization Reference Data (AMRD) and some AMC distributed systems. In most cases the training base is first priority for modernization items. HQDA (DAMO-FDR) and the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) consider exceptions on a case by case basis. This policy appropriately supports initial training requirements.

(2) HQDA Systems Integrators (SIs) develop distribution plans for force modernization items. SIs consider force packages described in the TAP and the DAMPL in developing their distribution plans, in addition to the AOP for Light Force Modernization for selected systems. These distribution plans reflect the exceptional distribution actions required to achieve initial fill of the training base and the personnel rotation base, to ensure organizational or geographical compatibility requirements (such as for radio systems), to simplify logistics support, or to implement specific leadership guidance. SIs place special emphasis on fielding modernization items to early deploying CS and CSS units in quantities sufficient to attain minimum proficiency levels in support of wartime missions. SIs closely coordinate their distribution plans with appropriate staff agencies, to include the National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR).

b. Displaced equipment. Displaced equipment are items displaced by force modernization

equipment, issued to a MACOM for the first time. The TAEDP redistributes most displaced systems. SIs redistribute selected displaced systems per a distribution plan which uses the same process as that used for new equipment distribution. Other displaced equipment is excess to the owning command and redistributed per current redistribution guidance from HQDA (DALO-SMR).

10. Interchange (Associated Support Items of Equipment (ASIOE), and Organizational Support Equipment (OSE)). Interchange (which entails components only) remains a very high priority for component major items in the wholesale logistics system. The basis of issue plan (BOIP) identifies ASIOE for distribution through ERPS. ERPS also distributes OSE based on the AOP and ERC/DAMPL priority. Army Materiel Command (AMC) can package interchange assets to meet requirements in the wholesale system not more than 2 years in advance of the effective date for the fielding of that equipment to the unit. The intent of these provisions is twofold:

a. To support modernization systems in units, by linking major component items with the required end items or weapons systems and to preclude double counting of ASIOE.

b. To continue to support readiness requirements of the current force.

11. The DAMPL Priority sequence number format.

a. The DAMPL number in the SAMAS consists of five digits. The first digit identifies the FAD (modified to Arabic presentation for DAMPL use). Table D-1 displays the relationship of FAD assignment to deployment requirements and urgency of need for specific material.

b. The second, third, and fourth digits define the relative priority standing with the FAD groupings.

c. The fifth digit displays the Personnel Priority Group (PPG) associated with the unit or activity. A zero in the fifth position indicates that the claimant places no demand on the personnel system. A numeral I indicates the highest priority for personnel assets. Although most unit/activity PPGs are consistent with unit/activity priority for materiel, HQDA can assign an elevated PPG to units with unique personnel requirements, (e.g., U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) and Joint activities). Table D-2 shows the criteria for PPG assignment.

d. For illustration, the priority sequence No. 32073 provides the following information (the lower the number, the higher the priority):

(1) First digit, 3: FAD III.

(2) Second, third, fourth digits, 207. Relative priority assignment within FAD III. (This does not mean that there are 206 higher priority claimants in FAD III; some DAMPL sequence numbers are not assigned and others are assigned to multiple claimants. Claimant priority for a specific asset is a function of DAMPL position relative to that of other claimants competing for that asset.).

(3) Fifth digit, 3: unit or activity is designated PPG 3.

12. Changes. MACOMs and/or CINCs may submit recommended changes to the DAMPL at any time throughout the year. DAMO-SSW develops all recommended changes into issues. The review coincides with the SAMAS MOC window and consists of two action officer meetings and a Council of Colonels. DAMO-SSW briefs these issues to the DCSOPS for decision during the annual DAMPL review cycle. When required, a General

Officer Steering Committee (GOSC) may be convened to address contentious DAMPL issues. The review process culminates with a decision briefing to the DCSOPS. The results are implemented prior to the lock of the M-Force in the SAMAS database.

a. The annual review occurs during the September-November time frame. This review solicits input/recommended changes from the CINC's, MACOM and ARSTAF.

b. MACOMs may submit requests for administrative corrections to the DAMPL whenever errors in unit/activity DAMPL assignments are discovered. Addressees may forward requests for administrative corrections through their MACOM, Army Staff (ARSTAF) agency, or the Army Secretariat, as appropriate, to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, ATTN: DAMO-SSW, 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400 (Commercial 703-614-7956/DSN 224-7956) or (Commercial 703-695-4205/DSN 225-4205). DAMO-SSW will administratively change a claimant's DAMPL sequence only if the claimant was misaligned due to an obvious error in ROBCO or TPSN assignment. The claimant must meet all criteria established for the DAMPL sequence number to which it will be assigned. Any requests for change in DAMPL sequence due to mission or deployment/employment requirements are not considered to be administrative and must be approved by the DCSOPS during a scheduled DAMPL review.

13. Exceptions. Addressees may forward requests for exception to policy through their MACOM, Army Staff (ARSTAF) agency, or the Army Secretariat, as appropriate, to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, ATTN: (DAMO-SSW), 400 Army Pentagon, Wash, DC 20310-0400 (Commercial 703-614-7956/DSN 224-7956) or (Commercial 703-695-4205/DSN 225-4205). Exceptions fall generally into three categories.

a. . Out-of-cycle change to the DAMPL. Temporary FAD increases. Temporary authority for use of higher FAD/IPDs for short periods based on scheduled deployments outside the United States, specified urgent testing, and similar high-precedence Army needs.

b. Out of DAMPL (OOD) action.

(1) The OOD process is a 'bottom-up' procedure provided to accelerate action on immediate needs (i.e. contingency support operations) for authorized equipment which routine systems would fulfill at a later date. Additionally, program/project managers (PMs) and commodity commands may initiate OOD action to obtain equipment needed for DA approved total package fielding (TPF), for unit activations and conversions.

(2) Requests are not submitted simply because an item is not at 100 percent fill or because the shortage reduces unit status ratings. Line item numbers (LINs) at C-3 or higher level of fill in a unit are not normally considered for OOD action. The equipment levels of fill for unit activations/conversions are in accordance with the Army Equipping Policy.

(3) Submit OOD requests only for ERC-A and ERC-P items if the lack of them prevents the unit from being mission capable or combat ready due to EOH.

(4) The OOD procedure only applies to items authorized on Modified Tables of Organization and Equipment (MTOEs) or tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDAs) and requires that they are on valid requisition with valid status. The OOD procedure also presumes that units assign on hand assets for unit status reporting purposes against all ERC-A coded requirements/authorization and then against ERC-B or ERC-C if authorized. TDA units initiate OOD requests only for items needed to achieve minimum mission capability (generally 65 percent of the authorized quantity).

(5) Each OOD request will include the following information, (without it, DAMO-SSW may return or delay the action):

(a) Complete justification. Include statement of impact on ability to accomplish assigned missions. Identify actions taken to fill the requirements by redistribution of excess,

if authorized within the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG) redistribution guidance, and results of cross-leveling (NOTE- Where action requires cross leveling, do not draw down donor units below 70 percent level of fill. This floor preserves a C-3 EOH status).

(b) Complete unit designation, location, office symbol, current MTOE/TDA number and date, and UIC. For TPF, indicate whether the unit is activating or converting and list the old and new systems involved.

(c) Detailed information for each line item requested as follows: LIN, nomenclature, national stock number, ERC code, requisition order numbers and quantity on valid requisition, ERC-A quantity required, ERC-A quantity authorized, total quantity on hand, and quantity requested (minimum essential quantity required for OOD issue).

(d) Required Delivery Date (RDD).

(e) New Equipment Training Team / Mobile Training Team requirements (if needed).

(f) Point of contact (include DSN/commercial telephone numbers and FAX numbers) to provide additional details, if required.

(6) Processing Channels. Ensure favorable endorsement of OOD requests at MACOM level prior to submission. HQDA will not act on OOD requests that have not been staffed through the MACOM. Additionally, HQDA will not formally initiate the OOD approval process until it is in receipt of a hard copy request (memorandum), or official message. Telephonic and e-mail coordination with the Item Manager / System Integrator is acceptable to initiate coordination of the request, but does not constitute the staffing process.

(a) MACOM headquarters will review OOD requests received from subordinate elements in light of their own priorities and will consider internal MACOM redistribution of assets prior to endorsing the request and submitting it to HQDA for OOD action. MACOMs may also approve temporary loans of equipment for a period not to exceed 1 year. Extensions of these loans beyond the 1-year period must be approved by HQDA (DALO-SMR). MACOMs will forward favorably endorsed OOD requests from subordinate elements to HQDA (DAMO-SSW).

(b) PMs that work for PEOs will submit their OOD requests through their PEO offices directly to HQDA (DAMO-SSW). Additionally, PEOs must send information copies of the OOD request to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology .

(c) Submit only the following OOD requests through Headquarters, AMC:

1. AMC major subordinate commands (MSCs) or installations for action in support of the MSC or AMC installation's internal organization. Forward these requests to Commander, AMC, ATTN: AMCLG-SIM, Alexandria, VA, 22333-0001.

2. AMC PMs, MSCs, or AMC installations for OOD action in support of TPF for unit activations and conversions. Also forward these requests to Commander, AMC, ATTN: AMCLG-SIM.

3. AMCLG-SIM has disapproval authority for OOD requests for LINs which support units belonging to AMC. AMCLG will recommend approval/disapproval of OOD requests that support TPF to units belonging to other MACOMs, for example: U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command, or an OOD request to support TPF of an APACHE unit belonging to the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM).

(7) Processing at HQDA. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and

Plans (ODCSOPS) (Strategy, Plans and Policy Directorate), (War Plans Division) Force Readiness Division (DAMO-SSW), is the ARSTAF lead agency for all OOD requests. Upon receipt of an OOD request in support of a contingency operation, DAMO-SSW will immediately coordinate with DAMO-OD to validate that the unit is deploying. Once validated, DAMO-SSW staffs all OOD requests with ODCSOPS Force Development Directorate, Programs and Priorities Division (DAMO-FDR), and ODCSLOG (Materiel and Integrated Logistics Support Division (DALO-SMR), Materiel and Readiness Division, Major Item Distribution Branch (DALO-SMR-D). Processing time at HQDA normally takes approximately three to four weeks depending on whether the OOD request contains all required data, the number of LINs requested, and the total number of agencies with whom coordination is required.

(a) When OOD requests contain force modernization items, DAMO-FDR will coordinate actions with appropriate Organizational Integrators (OIs) and Systems Integrators (SIs) to determine the impact on distribution plans, conformity with established DCSOPS priorities, availability of required equipment, and implications for other units/organizations.

(b) (DALO-SMR) validates authorized and on hand data, provides asset posture data, and provides oversight on assignment of equipment against ERC-A authorizations.

1. (DALO-SMR) provides asset posture data from the CBS-X data file to both DAMO-FDR/SMR. The SI in DAMO-FD may contact AMC item managers for a more current asset posture on intensively managed or critically short items.

2. (DALO-SMR) provides oversight to ensure Army units properly apply issued equipment against their ERC-A and ERC-P authorizations first.

(c) Both DAMO-FDR and DALO-SMR provide the respective Force Development and ODCSLOG recommendations for approval/disapproval to DAMO-SSW. Director, DAMO-SS has the final approval authority.

(8) Approval/Disapproval Criteria.

(a) Approved/disapproved OOD requests are on a by-LIN basis. The main factors involved in the decision include availability of assets in the wholesale system, higher priority claimants, readiness implications, and the AEP.

(b) DAMO-SSW may approve a by-LIN request in part, in full, or not at all. Normally, DAMO-SSW approves OOD requests only for ERC-A items to C-3 level of fill. DAMO-SSW does not routinely approve requests for ERC-B items if there are ERC-A Claimants requiring the same items. Therefore, OOD requests for ERC-B items require very strong justification.

(9) Disposition of Approved OOD Requests.

(a) Approved OOD actions are only for a one-time basis and only approved against valid requisitions. ODCSOPS/ODCSLOG sends a joint coordinated message/letter listing approved/disapproved LINs, document numbers, and quantities approved, to AMC, AMCLG-SIM, and AMC Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA), AMXSI-MSS-F, with information copies to the originating agency and commodity commands. Upon receipt of the message/letter, LOGSA implements the approved OOD actions by updating the ERPS. Messages responding to requests in support of contingency operations will normally be prepared by the ADCSOPS-FD System Integrator.

(b) Occasionally, operational demands require OOD approval for the immediate release of an item. Due to the urgency of the requirement, HQDA (DAMO-SSW) will telephonically notify the item manager of this through HQ, AMC (AMLG-SIM) and will follow-up later with the message.

(10) Changes in Priority for Approved Items. When DAMO-SSW approves an item for OOD issue, the wholesale supply system issues the next item available to that unit in the quantity approved. This item release is ahead of all other claimants, to include AOP items

distributed for force modernization, readiness fixing for units C-4 for EOH, and higher priority claimants in the DAMPL.

c. Change to a PPG designator.

(1) MACOM/ARSTAF may propose changes to a unit's PPG designator when changed missions or circumstances warrant. The senior Army Leadership may also direct a change in a unit's PPG.

(a) Forward requests for PPG changes through command channels to HQDA, DAMO-SSW. Requests must contain sufficient justification and rationale to permit proper evaluation.

(b) Upon receipt of request for PPG change, DAMO-SSW will consult the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER) (DAPE-MP) for review and comment, supportability analysis, impact assessment, and recommendations, as appropriate.

(c) Upon receipt of ODCSPER input, DAMO-SSW will assess readiness implications and obtain a decision on the PPG action requested. The DCSOPS is the HQDA approving authority for action to upgrade overall personnel priority to PPG 1 or PPG 2. Director, DAMO-SS is the approval authority for all other PPG assignments.

(2) DAMO-SSW makes PPG adjustments in the SAMAS data base at unit/activity level only during scheduled MOC windows. A PPG change is a personnel priority action with long-term implications. Depending on the magnitude of the PPG change and the number and types of grades and specialties involved, the change may significantly impact other claimants or require adjustments to existing ODCSPER distribution methods. PPG changes are only possible for organizations recorded in SAMAS at the AA level of detail. They are not immediately responsive to urgent personnel requirements. ODCSOPS (DAMO-SSW) is the ARSTAF proponent for PPG actions accomplished in the SAMAS at the UIC level. However, ODCSPER (DAPE-MP) is the ARSTAF action agency for personnel actions involving the approval of 'excepted' status for individual positions and specialties, for increasing personnel fill for elements of units/activities that do not have a distinct UIC, and for exceptional personnel actions necessary to satisfy immediate requirements. For RC units, PPG changes require appropriate coordination with the OCAR or the Chief, NGB.

(3) Requesting a PPG upgrade is an inappropriate action to correct personnel shortages due to specific inventory shortages. Do not use a request for a PPG upgrade as an attempt to circumvent either HQDA approved personnel distribution plans or force reduction actions.

(4) Table D-2 contains the current HQDA methodology for claimant assignment to a PPG. The DAMPL proponent (DAMO-SSW) establishes PPG criteria and uses PPG to rank order UIC level claimants for overall personnel resourcing. HQDA personnel distribution policy (proponent DAPE-MP) establishes specific personnel distribution guidance for exceptional cases and prescribes the use of the PPG for the distribution of personnel. In general, DAMO-SSW aggregates claimant PPGs consistent with ODCSPER distribution guidance. Personnel Command (PERSCOM) distributes personnel to the MACOM or installation level. The actual level of manning by specialty and grade is a function of both priority (as indicated by PPG or prescribed by specific ODCSPER distribution guidance) and available inventory. The annual DAMPL message contains a listing of PPG 1 & 2 (Fill Priority 1) units/activities.

14. Classification.

a. This letter is UNCLASSIFIED.

b. Individual priority sequence number and listings contained in the DAMPL message have the following classification.

(1) Those marked with a (C) are CONFIDENTIAL, originating agency's determination required (OADR) for declassification. HQDA (DAMO-ODR) is the originating agency.

(2) Classification for unmarked Items are as follows.

(a) Single - UNCLASSIFIED.

(b) A listing of two or more DAMPL numbers is CONFIDENTIAL (DECLASSIFY OADR) because multiple sequence numbers may yield insight into war plans.

(c) Similarly, correspondence packaged for mailing or distribution, containing multiple documents which collectively list two or more DAMPL sequence numbers, are CONFIDENTIAL. Individual documents listing only one DAMPL sequence number are UNCLASSIFIED when separated from the package.

(d) The PPG Indicators are UNCLASSIFIED (including multiple listings) when separated from the other four digits of the DAMPL.

(e) The fact that a unit is FAD I, is CONFIDENTIAL. Other FAD associations for individual units in FAD II through V are UNCLASSIFIED when separated from the DAMPL sequence number. If FADS are equated with the Force Packages in TAP, the classification is SECRET.

c. DAMO-SSW desires to make DAMPL/unit data useful. Attention to established procedures for handling classified information is the best protection against unauthorized disclosure or unintended exposure to compromise.

d. Force Package (FP) and Force Support Package (FSP) Classification Guidance.

(1) Security Classification of the FP data base is SECRET.

(2) The upward or downward trace of a single FP unit is unclassified but treat this information as FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO).

(3) Classify the upward or downward trace of two or more units in the FP as CONFIDENTIAL.

(4) Classify a listing of subordinate units of a FP Brigade, Group, or higher as SECRET.

(5) Classify the listing of one FP unit and its associated data to include support package and COMPO of units in each support package as FOUO.

(6) Classify the linkage of a Force Package and its associated Force Support Package as SECRET.

(7) When in doubt, classify the FP data SECRET. The proponent for FP classification is FORSCOM (AFOP-OPP), DSN 3676339.

e. ROBCO Classification Guidance.

(1) ROBCOs by themselves are unclassified.

(2) Classify ROBCOs shown for groups of units normally as SECRET. The preparing agency or headquarters will use AR 380-90 as a guide.

15. Data sources.

a. The Master Force (M-Force) list maintained by the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) is the primary source of data for the DAMPL at the UIC level of detail. Refer to MACOM data systems for specific data as all MACOMs receive an M-Force file from USAFMSA.

b. The SORTS database also contains a unit's DAMPL sequence number. Even though units update the SORTS database on a monthly basis, DAMO-SSW only updates this number in SORTS once a year following the DAMPL annual review.

16. Distribution.

a. Primary distribution. The primary distribution method of the DAMPL is the M-Force which is an extract of SAMAS and a snapshot at a given time. DAMO-SSW publishes DAMPL updates twice each year (in June and January).

b. HQDA message . The secondary method of DAMPL distribution is the publication of the HQDA message. DAMO-SSW publishes the HQDA message, which lists the DAMPL, immediately following the decision briefing to the DCSOPS. HQDA publishes this message in late November or early December. Requests for inclusion to the message address listing should be sent to HQDA Washington DC//DAMO-SSW//.

c. Monthly Readiness Review (MRR). The DAMPL is an integral part of the MRR packet distributed during the monthly readiness review.

d. Other Units that do not have access to any of the distribution methods of the DAMPL can request an automated file of assigned Units or a copy of the actual DAMPL from DAMO-SSW.

Appendix A
DAMPL Sequencing Methodology

A–1. Consistent with DOD's long-standing 'First to Fight, First Resourced' policy, HQDA rank orders Army resource claimants in the DAMPL based on their strategic priority or their projected deployment/employment sequence. Also reflected in this methodology are DOD guidelines for FAD assignment IAW DoD Reg 4140.1-R on Materiel Management, force planning guidance contained in TAP, and specific Army leadership decisions regarding exceptional cases. Distributing scarce personnel and equipment resources in DAMPL sequence allows the Army to optimize the readiness value of its assets and to place critical assets where the risk or probability of conflict is greatest or where the least flexibility and time exist to correct shortages.

A–2. Accordingly, the DAMPL generally affords higher priority to rapidly deployable and forward deployed forces with power projection capability. For definition purposes, consider early deploying units as those that deploy by C+45 days. Reserve Component (RC) early deploying units are those assigned to the Force Support Packages (FSP) and Special Operations Support Packages (SSP). In general, HQDA sequences CS and CSS units and corps headquarters just behind the major combat forces they support or command and control. The DAMPL also considers LADS from major OPLAN Time Phased Force Deployment Data in its sequencing and assignment of FADS; however, the strategic force packaging in TAP and the availability requirements prescribed in the AMOPES are the principal discriminators. Approved exceptions to basic concepts are per the guidelines below.

a. Assign RC units designated as round-out or round-up to CONUS and OCONUS based AC forces the TPSN and DAMPL value of the AC parent unit (A Senior Army Leadership Decision).

b. HQDA normally assigns DAMPL numbers to CS/CSS forces by using the ROBCO. The ROBCO groups claimants by support package assignment, major OPLANs supported, and deployment window (deployers) or special mission/function (employers). HQDA rank orders these claimant groups based on strategic and operational considerations or in OPLAN priority and it integrates these groups into the DAMPL based on the importance of the employment requirement (employers) or behind major combat forces with similar deployment requirements (deployers).

c. HQDA sequences the high-priority training base normally at the top of FAD III to assure appropriate resourcing priority (The high-priority training base includes selected TRADOC Schools and Regional Training Sites, NTC, BCTP, and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment and supporting elements.).

d. Normal sequencing for key TDA organizations that are integral to mobilization or to the high-priority training base is within FAD III (e.g., MEPCOM).

e. On a case-by-case basis, HQDA assigns non-divisional support units, that provide logistics support deleted from the LID structure in order to reduce size, the same resourcing priority (except PPG) as the supported LID.

A–3. Additional guidelines for PPG assignment are as follows:

a. LAD NLT C+60 or AMOPES availability before D+60 is the criterion for assignment of PPG 7 or better.

b. Assign LIDs a FAD 4- or higher in recognition of their austere personnel structure.

A–4. The DCOSPS approves exceptions not covered by the above guidelines.

Appendix B
Sequencing Methodology for Operational Projects

B–1. In the past, DAMPL sequence numbers assigned to operational projects reflected the general priority of the force/MACOM establishing the project or the relative priority of the planned employment area. The current methodology provides for greater discrimination between high- and low-priority operational projects and to more closely align the priority (as reflected by DAMPL sequence number assignment) of approved operational projects with national strategic priorities.

B–2. HQDA (DAMO-SSW) considers the following factors in the DAMPL sequence number assignment options for an operational project.

a. Force supported by the operational project. Operational projects which support U.S. forces generally have priority.

b. OPLAN(s) Supported by operational projects. Operational projects which support Major Theater Wars have priority over those that support Small Scale Contingencies.

c. The importance of the operational project relative to competing material requirements. HQDA considers ARSTAF/MACOM recommendations in determining this relative priority.

d. If an operational project supports more than one contingency, it gets prioritized against the highest contingency.

e. Other factors to include specific guidance from DOD, senior Army leadership, or other agreements requiring resource completion of operational project by a specific date, current assessment of the risk involved in failing to resource the operational project, and current projected asset posture of critical items required by the operational project.

B–3. DAMO-SSW currently assigns 14 DAMPL numbers to Army Operations Projects. It labels each number as an Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) (formerly: Army War Reserve) Operational Project Increment.

Appendix C
Distribution Guidance for Army Pre-positioned (APS) Stocks

C–1. The DAMPL provides general policy guidance for the distribution of Army resources to authorized claimants. This appendix provides specific guidance and rationale/ methodology for the priority distribution of APS material assets.

C–2. There are eight distribution increments which guide the distribution of authorized assets to APS. DAMO-SSW assigns each increment a specific DAMPL sequence number. Logistic Systems should fill APS increments in DAMPL priority to the objective percentage level specified in the description of that increment. Claimants, listed in the order specified in each increment, are the priority for fill. Where the increment does not specify a percentage, fill the APS to 100 percent.

C–3. Filling critical assets for some APS Increments may at times require exceptions to the sequencing methodology (for example, critical ammunition items). If filling the top claimant in APS increment to the specified objective percentage would require all available assets, then fill claimants within the APS increment in priority sequence using a smaller sub-percentage approved by HQDA (DAMO-FDL/DALO-SMW).

   a. For these exceptional cases, distribute the initial issue quantity (if applicable) and the HQDA approved sub-percentages (for example, 25 percent) to the APS claimants within the APS increment in the prescribed priority until the APS achieves the objective percentage for that increment. Fill remaining increments in DAMPL sequence in a similar fashion.

   b. This action ensures that a reasonable quantity of critical assets is available within WRMS for each major theater.

C–4. Coordinate exceptions to above guidance or methodology to meet urgent requirements with HQDA (DAMO-SSW).

Appendix D
DAMPL Application to Logistical Distribution

D–1. The matrix in table D-1 shows the guidelines for processing requisitions in use by the material distribution system from unit commander to item manager. Chapter 2 of AR 725-50 contains a more detailed discussion of this Issue Priority Designator (IPD) matrix.

D–2. The Army aligns its Equipment Readiness Codes (ERCs) for TOEs with the urgency of need designators.

D–3. The logic of the DOD guidance reflected in the IPD matrix is as follows:

a. The ERC A requirements of forces deploying in the first 30 days receive the highest priority for requisitioning, issue, and movement of material (IPD 01 through 03). The ERC-B requirements of these forces are the next priority (IPD 04 through 06).

b. Next are the ERC-A and ERC-B requirements for all other deployers (IPD 07 through 10).

c. Lowest in priority are ERC-C requirements (ancillary items) which DOD issues/moves in IPD sequence (IPD 11 through 15).

d. DOD emphasizes priority support of early deploying forces (NLT D+30).

e. . For Class VII, the wholesale supply system issues in ERC/DAMPL sequence, that is, it fills ERC-A LINs prior to ERC-B LINs, prior to ERC-C LINs.

f. For Class II and Class IX repair parts, the wholesale supply system uses Project Code/IPD/Julian date back-ordered to fill requests, that is, they are filled by IPD without regard to ERC codes.

D–4. HQDA (DALO-PL) must approve any deviations from Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) standards.

D–5. Units requisition replenishment of major end items, supplies, and repair parts using the IPD matrix. Thus, a FAD III unit uses IPD 03, 06, or 13, depending on the ERC coding in its authorization document or the urgency of need for the repair part as defined in appropriate reference publications.

D–6. Oversight procedures are in place to assure that Army units properly apply issued equipment against their ERC-A and ERC-P authorizations first.

D–7. The impact of ERC-A designation to the distribution of resources and unit status reporting is significant. Where assigned ERCs do not accurately reflect an item's essentiality in terms of the definitions published in AR 220-1, holders of the document must propose corrective action to revise ERCs to TRADOC and the appropriate MACOM.

D–8. The Army Equipping Policy (AEP) (HQDA Ltr 11-99-1) provides both priority and percentage of fill guidance for the distribution of major items of equipment to optimize the readiness of America's Army.

Table D–1
Issue Priority Designator Matrix

Force/Activity Designator (Deployment/Mission Criticality)	Equipment Readiness Code/ Urgency of Need Designator		
	A*	B	C
I (Approved by JCS/SECDEF)	01	04	11
II (Deployed/deploy within 24 hours)	02	05	12
III (Deploy by D + 30)	03	06	13
IV (Deploy by D + 90)	07	09	14
V (Others)	08	10	15

*Includes ERC-P

Notes:

The wholesale supply system issues Class VII in ERC/DAMPL sequence, that is, it fills ERC-A LINs prior to ERC-B LINs, prior to ERC-C LINs.

The wholesale supply system uses Project Code/IPD/Julian date Back-ordered to fill Class II & IX repair parts requests.

Table D–2
Personnel Priority Group

PPG	MTOE UNITS TDA ACTIVITIES
1	All FAD I units. All DOD, Joint, and DA activities to include selected USAINSCOM and USASC elements that support DOD and NSA. Selected units and FOAs designated by the Secretary of the Army, CSA, Vice Chief of Staff, Army; or DCSOPS (normally includes only Army elements of joint Defense activities and specified DA activities which require 98 to 100 percent manning with specialty code/military occupational specialty and grade match, no substitution)(e.g. RTBs,SATMO, DLI).
2	Selected USASOC units. EOD units, combined arms and service support which support international activities. Selected units Designated by SA, CSA,VCSA or DCSOPS that are critical to the accomplishment of key Army missions (e.g. MEPCOM, BCTP, JRTC, NTC Ops Element, Title XI AC/RC, USDB) (See Note 1.)
3	Selected rapidly deployable major combat forces not included in PPG 1 and PPG 2. Selected OCONUS units.
4	Forces based outside the United States; Special Operations Forces not included in PPGs 1, 2, or 3; designated CS/CSS units which support rapidly deployable forces; CTC units; 3d Infantry Regiment; HQ, XVIII Airborne Corps included in PPG 1, 2, or 3.
5	Early deploying (LAD NLT D+30) U.S. based major combat forces(divisions, armored cavalry regiments, separate brigades); and US-based non-divisional CS/CSS units, Senior ROTC, TRADOC HQ, ALMC, or Soldier Support Center.
6	Other U.S. based forces not included in PPGs 1-5 that are maintained in a state of combat readiness for deployment prior to D+30 (includes remaining AC EAD Support Package units); RC theater defense brigades; priority training units; and HQ Programs, projects, and activities with missions comparable to the MTOE units in this PPG. Selected excepted activities, service schools, FOAs, and so forth. Selected OCONUS TDA activities not included in PPG 1 and PPG 2. Selected AC OCONUS TDA activities. Call-up activities not included in PPGs 1, 2, or 3. MDW, MEDCOM, and OPTEC. Selected activities and agencies with missions comparable to MTOE units in this PPG (includes selected ARSTAF, schools, and training centers). Officer initial training programs not included in PPG 1-4. Selected activities involved in developing doctrine. CONUS training base (enlisted instructor positions are manned as excepted positions); Terminal operating units; and calibration activities. USARPAC.
7	U.S. based forces maintained in state of combat readiness for deployment between D+31 to D+60. Selected MACOM headquarters (includes: HQ,FORSCOM; and HQ,CONUSAs). Selected strategic defense forces.
8	U.S. based forces maintained in a state of combat readiness for deployment between D+61 to D+90. Remaining MACOM headquarters.
9	All other U.S. forces or activities including staff, administrative, and base/post support activities; and general support forces.
10	No demand for personnel. HQ, TRADOC. FOAs not included in PPGs 1-6. Intelligence and information services, material, transportation, and USACIDC activities not included in PPG 1-7. All other TDA activities. No demand for personnel.

Notes:

[1] PPG 2 MTOE organizations are normally larger than those designated for PPG 1, or they have a structure that allows upward promotion mobility within the unit. Units manned as prescribed for PPG 1, but with limited grade substitution for enlisted soldiers.

[2] PPG assignment does not impact RC units

[3] RC round-out and round-up units have the same, or higher, PPG as their AC parent.

[4] Paragraph 12c of the HQDA letter, contains guidance for submission of recommendations to change PPG assignment.

Appendix E
Requirement Objective Code (ROBCO) Program

E–1. Purpose. This appendix explains procedures and objectives for the Army's Requirement Objective Code (ROBCO) Program and for maintenance of ROBCO codes for America's Army.

E–2. Objectives. The ROBCO identifies unit mission assignments for CS/CSS forces, echelon above division or corps combat units and non-deploying units with special Continental United States (CONUS) missions, for operational planning and resource purposes. Objectives of ROBCO are to:

a. Record the current planned wartime commitments of supporting force - Army units and echelon above division or corps combat units, both Active and Reserve Components.

b. Provide a mechanism to align unit priorities consistent with wartime commitments through the assignment of DAMPL sequence numbers to CS/CSS forces, echelon above division of corps combat forces and non-deploying units with special CONUS missions (e.g. CSP).

c. Incorporate ROBCO in operational planning systems, force structure systems, and the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS).

d. . Facilitate force accounting and programming actions through interface with the Force Accounting System (FAS).

e. Facilitate the crosswalk among operation plans (OPLANs), programs and resources.

E–3. Responsibilities.

a. HQDA, ODCSOPS, DAMO-SSW is the proponent for the overall implementation of the ROBCO program and is responsible for processing updates annually in conjunction with the management of change (MOC) window for the FAS. HQDA (DAMO-SSW) requires input annually (April).

b. Forces Command (FORSCOM) provides assistance to Army Component Commands in documenting ROBCOs as part of operations plan Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) development and updating existing Operations Plans (OPLANs) TPFDDs with ROBCOs. USASOC assigns ROBCOs for all ARSOF units. Forward-deployed MACOMS (EUSA, USAREUR, USARPAC) also provide ROBCOs for all subordinate units (except SOF).

c. Other Army Major Commands (MACOMs) who have in place non-deploying forces such as augmentation units (or units with special CONUS missions) that require the assignment of ROBCO will send recommended ROBCO for these units to DAMO-SSW.

E–4. Procedures. The following procedures apply for assignment, modification, and application to applicable data bases.

a. FORSCOM forwards an ASCII computer text file of ROBCO assignments annually to HQDA (DAMO-SSW) for review and validation (April time-frame). FORSCOM bases ROBCO assignments on the following: A LAD from a TPFDD approved by a Commander in Chief (CINC) or the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) for planning purposes; a Force Package or Force Support Package grouping.

b. Other MACOMs whose in place non-deploying units require the assignment of

ROBCOs will also send to HQDA (DAMO-SSW) an ASCII text file with the recommended ROBCOs on an annual basis.

c. The standardization of this file will enhance the ability to upload the ROBCO values into the HQDA database. Submit ROBCO data to DAMO-SSW using the following guidelines:

(1) ASCII file, comma delimited.

(2) Data only (that is, no headers, footers, and so forth).

(3) Format of each line of data should be, UIC (six characters); comma, (one character); ROBCO, (four characters). (Example WABCAA, ZZCZ and so on).

d. DAMO-SSW will consolidate the files, validate unit ROBCO assignments, and apply the ROBCOs to the SORTS database and the FAS database.

(1) US Army Command and Control Support Agency (USACCSA), loads the computer file into SORTS after DAMO-SSW validation. USAFMSA then will produce a new file and provide it to USASC to update the FAS.

(2) The M-Force list includes the unit ROBCO data. The USASC-P provides computer files with this data to USACCSA for distribution in support of the Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES).

e. For ROBCOs assigned by FORSCOM, submit requests for Assignment or changes through peacetime channels to the Commander, FORSCOM, ATTN: FCJ5-WP, Fort McPherson, GA, 30330-6000. This includes CONUS training base expansion units (input from TRADOC), medical base augmentation units, and so forth.

E–5. Coding Instructions.

a. General. A ROBCO is a four-position alphanumeric field assigned to CS/CSS forces and echelon above division and corps combat forces. It is constructed by selecting a letter or number for each position, which reflects a unit's wartime mission.

b. Specific.

(1) A 'four position' field coded with the letter 'Z' (ZZZZ) is the ROBCO designation for ARCENT (CENTCOM) units.

(2) Units having no wartime mission, get the designation 'NULL' in the ROBCO Field.

(3) If a value appears in one position the remaining positions must contain only the letter 'Z'.

(4) The proponent assigns ROBCO values corresponding to the approved DAMPL category for each assigned unit (other than combat forces at separate brigade and division level, which are assigned DAMPL numbers using the Troop Program Sequence Numbers (TPSN)).

E–6. ROBCO construction guide. (See table E-1.)

a. First position ROBCO. The first position identifies units belonging to approved Force Support Packages and units which are sequenced in the DAMPL according to their earliest Latest Arrival Date on the Integrated Time-Phased Force Deployment Database (I-TPFDD).

b. Second Position ROBCO. The second position identifies units by their assignment to Major Army Commands or Army Component Commands deployed outside the Continental United States (OCONUS), as well as Special Operations Forces.

c. Third Position ROBCO. The third position identifies units which support mobilization and training base expansion. Units are assigned primarily to Forces Command (FORSCOM) or Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). This position also identifies Army Prepositioned Stocks (formerly Army War Reserve) elements.

DAMO-SSW
SUBJECT: FY 00-05 Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL)

   d. Fourth Position ROBCO. This position identifies force support elements such as Field Operating Agencies, major headquarters and planning units.

Table E–1
Fiscal Year 00 Requirement Objective Code

FISCAL YEAR 00 REQUIREMENT OBJECTIVE CODE (ROBCO) POSITIONS

POSITIONS 1 & 2	FIRST POSITION	FSP
	A - FSP #1A (DIV 3)	
	B - CONUS SUPPORT PACKAGE	
	C - FSP #1C (CORPS 1)	
	D - FSP #1D (DIV 2)	
	E - FSP #1H (DIV 4)	
	F - FSP #1L (DIV 1)	
	G - FSP #1R (ACR)	
	H - FSP #1T (THEATER 1)	
	J - NOT USED	
	K - FSP #2C (CORPS 2)	
	L - FSP #2H (DIV 5)	
	M - FSP #2T (REMAIN THEATER 1)	
	N - FSP #0T (THEATER 2)	
CENTCOM		
	P - LAD OF C TO C+4	
	Q - LAD OF C+5 TO C+15	
	R - LAD OF C+16 TO C+30	
	S - LAD OF C+31 TO C+40	
	T - LAD OF C+41 TO C+60	
EUCOM		
	U - LAD OF C+0 TO C+30	
	V - LAD OF C+31 TO C+60	
	W - LAD OF C+61 TO C+75	
	X - LAD OF C+76 TO C+90	
	Y - LAD OF C+91 TO LATER	
PACOM		
	1 - LAD OF C TO C+4	
	2 - LAD OF C+5 TO C+15	
	3 - LAD OF C+16 TO C+30	
	4 - LAD OF C+31 TO C+40	
	5 - LAD OF C+41 TO C+60	
OTHER MTW	ALL TPFDDs	
	6 - LAD OF C+61 TO C+74	
	7 - LAD OF C+75 TO C+90	
	8 - LAD OF C+91 OR LATER	
ALL TPFDDs		
	9 - ON CALL. UNITS ON TPFDD WITH NO LAD	
	0 - NOT USED	
	Z - NOT TO BE USED	
SECOND POSITION		
USAREUR		
	A - 1-508TH IN & AMF (L)	
	B - V CORPS MSC'S (LESS 3D SUPCOM)	
	C - 3D SUPPORT COMMAND	
	D - SETAF (LESS 1-508 & AMF(L))	
	E - EAC ENGINEERS	
	F - EAC AVIATION	
	G - EAC CS & CSS (21 TAACOM & 200 TAMMC)	
	H - EAC MILITARY POLICE	
	J - EAC MEDICAL	
	K - EAC AG & FINANCE	
	L - EAC SIGNAL	
	M - REMAINING UNITS IN USAREUR AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY (AOR)	
USARPAC		
	N - US ARMY JAPAN (HQ JAPAN & SIG. BDE.)	
	P - EAD UNITS HAWAII (45 SPT GRP)	
	Q - EAD UNITS ALASKA	
	R - EAD SIGNAL	
	S - REMAINING UNITS IN USARPAC	
KOREA		
	T - EAD ENGINEERS	

Table E–1
Fiscal Year 00 Requirement Objective Code—Continued

FISCAL YEAR 00 REQUIREMENT OBJECTIVE CODE (ROBCO) POSITIONS

	U - EAD AVIATION
	V - EAD CS & CSS (19 SUPCOM)
	W - EAD MILITARY POLICE
	X - EAD MEDICAL
	Y - EAD AG & FINANCE
	1 - EAD SIGNAL
	2 - REMAINING UNITS IN KOREA
USASOC	
	3 - PRIORITY SOF
	4 - SPEC OPS SPT ELEMENTS
	5 - SUPPORT PACKAGE A
	6 - SUPPORT PACKAGE B
	7 - SUPPORT PACKAGE C
	8 - SUPPORT PACKAGE D
	9 - NON-DEPLOYABLE HQ ELEMENTS
USARSO	
	0 - EAD UNITS IN USARSO AOR
ARCENT	Z - ARCENT
THIRD POSITION	
	FORSCOM & MOBILIZATION SUPPORT
	A - PRIORITY EOD (SIED)
	B - OTHER EOD
	C - FC INSTALLATIONS
	D - FC INSTALLATION AUGMENTEES
	E - REMAINING FORSCOM NON-DIV
	F - USAR TRAINING DIVISIONS (IT)
	G - CONUS SPT/SUSTAINING BASE EXPANSION
	H - TSDs/TSBs/TSBNs
	J - MTMC PORT & TERMINAL UNITS
	K - US ARMY MEDCOM
	L - STARC/USAR REGIONAL SPT CMD
TRADOC	
	M - PRIORITY TRAINING BASE
	N - OTHER TRAINING BASE
	P - SENIOR ROTC
	Q - JUNIOR ROTC
	R - SCHOOLS
	S - INSTALLATIONS
	T - BAND
	U - REMAINING TRADOC
APS	
	V - APS - 2 CENT REGION BDE#1, OP PROJ
	W - APS-2 CENT REGION BDE#2, OP PROJ, NORWAY NCF
	X - APS-2 ITALY BDE, OP PROJ
	Y - APS-3 AFLOAT BDE OP PROJ
	1 - APS-4 KOREA BDE, SUSTAINMENT, OP PROJ
	2 - APS-5 KUWAIT BDE, OP PROJ
	3 - APS-5 QATAR BDE, SUSTAINMENT
	4 - APS 5-DIV BASE
	5 - NOT USED
	6 - APS-3 CORPS/THTR BASE
	7 - COMPO 3 NOT SEQUENCED ELSEWHERE
	8 - APS-1(35%)
	9 - APS-1 (40%)
	0 - APS-1 (25%)
	Z - NO VALUE ASSIGNED
FOURTH POSITION	
	OTHER FORCE SUPPORT ELEMENTS
	A - HIGH PRIORITY FOASB -MATES/ISU
	C - JOINT TDA, FOAS

Table E–1
Fiscal Year 00 Requirement Objective Code—Continued

FISCAL YEAR 00 REQUIREMENT OBJECTIVE CODE (ROBCO) POSITIONS

D - HIGH-PRI USARJ UNITS
E - HQ FORSCOM & CONUSAS
F - NOT USED
G - FAD II PLANNING UNITS
H - FAD III PLANNING UNITS
J - FAD IV PLANNING UNITS
K - FAD V PLANNING UNITS
L - PRIORITY SOF
M - 19TH & 20TH SFG (TEMPORARY)
N - 207TH INF GROUP
P - PRIORITY SOF
Q - WMD CIVIL SUPPORT TEAMs
R - BIDS
S - TECH ESCORT UNITS (TEU)
T -
U -
V -
W -
X -
Y -
1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -
5 -
6 -
7 -RC CONUS BASED AVN ASSIGNED TO UNITS IN GERMANY OR KOREA
8 -
9 -
0 -
Z - NOT TO BE USED

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

ABN
airborne

AC
Active Component

AEP
Army Equipping Policy

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMF-L
Allied Command Europe Mobile Force-Land

AMRD
Army Modernization Reference Data (replaces AMIM)

AMOPES
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System

AOP
Army Order of Precedence

AR
armor(ed); Army Regulation

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARSTAF
Army Staff

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ATEC
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

AUTS
Automated Update Transaction System

AVN
aviation

APS
Army Prepositioned Stocks

AWROP
Army War Reserve Operational Project

AWRPS
Army War Reserve Prepositioned Sets

BCTP
Battle Command Training Program

BTL
Battle Training Lab

CHEM
chemical

CINC
Commander-in-Chief

CONUS
Continental United States

CONUSA
Continental United States Army

CS
combat support

CSA
Chief of Staff, Army

CSS
combat service support

DA
Department of the Army

DAMPL
Department of the Army Master Priority List

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DOD
Department of Defense

DSN
Defense Switched Network

EAD
echelon above division

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

EOH
equipment on hand

ERC
equipment readiness code

ERPS
Equipment Release Priority System

EUSA
Eighth U.S. Army

FA
field artillery

FAD
force/activity designator

FAS
force accounting system

FMTB
force mobilization troop basis

FOA
field operating agency

FORSCOM
U.S. Army Forces Command

FP
force package

FTF
First to Fight

FY
fiscal year

HHC
headquarters company

HQ
headquarters

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

INF
infantry

IPD
issue priority designator

JCS
Joint Chiefs of Staff

JFCOM
Joint Forces Command (formerly ACOM, U.S. Atlantic Command)

JOPES
Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

JSOC
Joint Special Operations Command

LAD
latest arrival date at POD

LID
light infantry division

LIN
line item number

LOGSA
Logistics Support Activity

MAAG
Military Assistance Advisory Group

MACOM
major Army command

Mech
mechanized

MEDCOM
U.S. Army Medical Command

DAMO-SSW
SUBJECT: FY 00-05 Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL)

MEPCOM
U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command

MJCS
Memorandum, Joint Chiefs of Staff

MOC
management of change

MSC
major subordinate command

MTMC
Military Traffic Management Command

MTOE
modification table of organization and equipment

MUL
master urgency list

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NLT
no later than

NMS
national military strategy

NSA
National Security Agency

NTC
National Training Center

OADR
originating agency's determination required

OCAR
Office of the Chief, Army Reserve

OCONUS
outside the Continental United States

ODCSLOG
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

ODCSOPS
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

ODCSPER
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

OI
organizational integrator

OOD
out of DAMPL

OPLAN
operation plan

ORF
operational readiness float

OSE
organizational support equipment

PEO
Program Executive Officer

PERSCOM
Total Army Personnel Command

PM
program/project manager

POD
port of debarkation

POM
Program Objective Memorandum

PPG
personnel priority group

RC
Reserve Component

RLD
ready to load date at POE

ROBCO
requirement objective code

SACEUR
Supreme Allied Commander Europe

SACS
Structure and Composition System

SAMAS
Structure and Manpower Allocation System

SECDEF
Secretary of Defense

SI
systems integrator

SIMA
Systems Integration Management Activity

SORTS
Status of Resources and Training System

SOUTHCOM
U.S. Southern Command

SWA
South West Asia

TAADS
The Army Authorization Document System

TAEDP
Total Army Equipment Distribution Program

TAP
The Army Plan

TCMC-E
Transportable Communications Management Center

TDA
Table of Distribution and Allowances

TPF
Total Package Fielding

TPF/UA
Total Package Fielding/Unit Activation

TPFDD
Time Phase Force and Deployment Data

TPSN
troop program sequence number

TR
Theater Reserve

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

UDDC
unit deployment designator code

UIC
unit identification code

UMMIPS
Uniform Materiel and Movement Issue Priority System

USACCSA
U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency

USACIDC
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

USAFMSA
U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

USAINSCOM
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

USASC
U.S. Army Signal Command

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USAREC
U.S. Army Recruiting Command

USAREUR
U.S. Army, Europe

USARPAC
U.S. Army Pacific

USASOC
U.S. Army Special Operations Command

DAMO-SSW
SUBJECT: FY 00-05 Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL)

USCENTCOM
U.S. Central Command

USEUCOM
U.S. European Command

USPACOM
U.S. Pacific Command

USSOUTHCOM
U.S. Southern Command

Section II
Terms

Above-the-DAMPL
Those HQDA directed distribution actions which take precedence over DAMPL priorities. The Equipment Release Priority System implements these directed distribution actions through the Army Order of Precedence.

Army Order of Precedence (AOP)
HQDA-approved priority guidance for distribution of major items of equipment. It was developed and instituted to incorporate priorities for 'directed actions' (such as providing essential equipment for training, the Force Modernization Master Plan, and light infantry division conversions) into the automated distribution system.

authorized level of organization
Force structuring designation defined in AR 310-49. The authorized level of organization refers to authorized strength and equipment levels assigned to MTOE units. It prescribes the peacetime levels to which MTOE units are to be resourced in personnel and equipment.

CS/CSS forces
Those units, organizations, and activities (usually CS or CSS units or battalion level and smaller combat forces) which are not apportioned in the JSCP.

BRICK-BAT
Programs approved by the President that have the highest U.S. national priority based on key political, scientific, psychological, or military objectives. Items in BRICK-BAT programs are assigned a DX industrial priority rating; such items carry a higher priority than all other items. Programs approved for BRICK-BAT designation are accorded equal priority.

claimants
Major commands, activities, units, selected foreign countries, selected international organizations, special Projects, functions, and stocks that have an approved requirement for Army resources.

CUE-CAP
Selected military programs for research and development or industrial programs and

projects that are of the highest DOD priority due to military essentiality and criticality. These programs are approved by the SECDEF. CUE-CAP programs are of lower industrial priority than BRICK-BAT programs and are arranged in descending sequence of relative priority.

decrement stocks
Difference between TOE authorized quantity (on hand in units) and required quantity that is stored by 21st Theater Army Area Command (USAREUR only).

echelon above division support package
A grouping of units, primarily CS and CSS, that have been identified to provide required support to rapidly deployable combat forces.

effective date (E-date)
Date on which an approved, planned or programmed action is applicable to a unit (for example, an activation, inactivation, reorganization, discontinuation, organization, change of location, command assignment, or DAMPL).

equipment readiness codes
Letter of the alphabet which specifies the mission criticality of an item of equipment. Every line item number in a TOE/MTOE is assigned an ERC. ERC-A or P designate mission essential equipment and primary weapons. ERC-B identifies auxiliary equipment and ERC-C designates administrative support equipment. Coding guidelines for ERCs are contained in AR 220-1.

Equipment Release Priority System
The LIN/UIC sequence product provided monthly for item manager use in releasing assets to authorized claimants with valid requisitions in correct priority.

early mission RC war reserves (PRIMOB)
CONUS stored material not flagged to a specific unit which is required to bring Army RC units to authorized level of organization-1 for equipment and selected organizational clothing and individual equipment.

force/activity
A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission; a body of troops, ships, or aircraft, or combination thereof; a function, mission, project, or program including the Military Assistance Program and foreign military sales.

force/activity designator
A number assigned by the SECDEF, JCS, or military department to indicate the mission essentiality of a unit, organization, installation, project, or program relative to national objectives. It is the first digit of the DAMPL value. Each of the five FAD categories is described in appendix A at the beginning of the FAD listing.

force package
The Army Plan force categorization which displays force segments in rank order for resource planning guidance.

major combat forces
Those combat elements, normally-separate brigade and larger, that are apportioned in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan.

master urgency list (MUL)

DAMO-SSW
SUBJECT: FY 00-05 Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL)

A composite listing of the approved U.S. and certain Canadian programs in the BRICK-BAT and CUE-CAP categories that have been selected due to sufficient urgency requiring special industrial priority attention.

personnel priority group
Claimant category indicated by the fifth digit of the DAMPL which prescribes the relative priority of units or activities for personnel distribution. There are 10 PPG designators (0 through 9) with PPG 1 having the highest priority and PPG O representing no demand on the personnel system. The PPG designator is used in conjunction with other HQDA policies to provide guidance for the distribution of personnel assets.

resources
Manpower, material, supplies, funds, and services.

requirement objective code
A four-position alphanumeric code that identifies the wartime operations plan assignment of Active and RC units.

round-out
A unit from one component (AC, ARNG, USAR) organized to complete another unit in a different component. A round-out unit brings an under-structured unit in a different component to a designated MTOE organizational structure.

round-up
An RC unit associated with a fully structured active component division for purposes-of training, equipping and resourcing. Round-up units, once they have achieved unit level proficiency through post mobilization training, may be assigned as replacement or additional units in deployed divisions or in the case of brigade level round-up units, deployed as separate brigades.

Time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD)
The computer-supported database portion of an operations plan; it contains time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for an operation plan.

Total Army Equipment Distribution Program (TAEDP)
The database or process which applies priorities, procurement/ wholesale assets and Continuing Balance System Expanded asset data and produces automated distribution plans for initial issue of most Class VII end items, to include all ERC-A items for MTOE, TDA, and non-unit claimants.

SIGNER ART: C:\WINCOMP\SIGJ115.EPS

Distribution:

HQDA (SASA)
HQDA (DACS-ZA)
HQDA (SAUS)
HQDA (DACS-B)
HQDA (SACW)
HQDA (SAFM)
HQDA (SAILE)
HQDA (SAMR)
HQDA (SARD)
HQDA (SAGC)
HQDA (SAAA)
HQDA (DACS-D)
HQDA (SAIS-ZA)
HQDA (SAIG-ZA)
HQDA (SAAG-ZA)
HQDA (SALL)
HQDA (SAPA)
HQDA (SADBU)
HQDA (SASA-RF)
HQDA (DAMI-ZA)
HQDA (DALO-ZA)
HQDA (DAMO-ZA)
HQDA (DAPE-ZA)
HQDA (DAEN-ZA)
HQDA (DASG-ZA)
HQDA (NGB-ZA)
HQDA (DAAR-ZA)
HQDA (DAJA-ZA)
HQDA (DACH-ZA)

COMMANDING GENERAL
  U.S. ARMY, EUROPE AND SEVENTH ARMY COMMANDERS

COMMANDERS
  EIGHTH U.S. ARMY
  U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND
  U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
  U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
U.S. ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
U.S. ARMY PACIFIC
MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND
U.S. ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND
U.S. ARMY MEDICAL COMMAND
U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
U.S. ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
U.S. ARMY SOUTH
SUPERINTENDENT, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

CF: COMMANDERS IN CHIEF
   U.S. ATLANTIC COMMAND
   U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND
   U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND
   U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND
   U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
   U.S. SPACE COMMAND
   U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND
   U.S. TRANSPORTATION COMMAND
   U.S. TOTAL ARMY PERSONNEL COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY JAPAN
   U.S. ARMY CENTRAL COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY INFORMATION SOFTWARE SUPPORT COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY RECRUITING COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS, AND CHEMICAL COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY TANK AUTOMOTIVE COMMAND
   U.S. ARMY LOGISTICS EVALUATION AGENCY
   U.S. ARMY LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT COLLEGE
DIRECTOR, SYSTEMS INTEGRATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

PEOs:
   AIR DEFENSE
   ARMAMENTS
   AVIATION
   COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEMS
   COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS
   COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS
   FIRE SUPPORT
   HEAVY FORCE MODERNIZATION
   INTELLIGENCE
   STRATEGIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS
   LIBRARIAN, U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE
   U.S. ARMY FORCE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT AGENCY

USAPA

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING SYSTEM
OneCol FORMATTER .WIN32 Version 139

PIN:
DATE: 02-27-01
TIME: 08:51:24
PAGES SET: 38

DATA FILE: D:\DATA\L11015.fil
DOCUMENT:
DOC STATUS: NEW PUBLICATION